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entirely impartial, and throughout the book there is apparent a painstaking search after the facts, obtained mostly by means of cross-examinations, interviews, and direct observation. In the presentation of the material, however, greater skill might have been employed. For example, the chapter dealing with the risks of the trade should logically follow the chapter giving a detailed description of the nature of the work. There would seem to be no reason for breaking the sequence by several chapters dealing with the history of organization in the trade. Perhaps also our remissness in handling the longshoremen's problems in this country could have been more effectively presented if the possibility of solving them had been demonstrated by concrete illustrations of the progress made in Europe, considered in close juxtaposition to the statements of the problems themselves instead of being relegated to detached essays in the appendixes.

But although the facts in regard to this trade might have been marshalled somewhat more forcibly through a better arrangement of the material, Mr. Barnes' study provides us with an enlightening and much needed contribution concerning a very defective phase of our social organization. It is to be hoped that this study will provide the starting point for the collection of statistics in regard to this trade and for some positive scheme of improvement.

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NEW BOOKS

BLACK, C. *Married women's work. Report of an enquiry undertaken by the Women's Industrial Council.* (London: Bell. 1915. Pp. vi, 292. 2s. 6d.)

BRASSEY. *Work and wages. The reward of labor and the cost of work. Founded on the experiences of the late Mr. Brassey. A volume of extracts.* Revised and partially rewritten. (New York: Longmans. 1916. Pp. vii, 200. \$1.25.)

COLE, G. D. H. *The world of labour. A discussion of the present and future of trade unionism.* Second and revised edition. (London: Bell. 1915. Pp. viii, 443. 2s.)

With the exception of a few minor changes in the chapters dealing with the structure and government of trade unions and a slight modification of the treatment of national guilds, the book is the same as the first edition, published in 1913. G. E. B.

GROAT, G. G. *An introduction to the study of organized labor in*

America. (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. xv, 493. \$1.75.)
To be reviewed.

JAY, R. *Le minimum de salaire dans l'industrie du vêtement.* (Paris: Rivière. 1916. 0.50 fr.)

ROUSSEL-DESPIERRES, F. *Les unions internationales.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1916. 1.50 fr.)

STUCKEY, L. *The Iowa state federation of labor.* (Iowa City: State Univ. Iowa. 1916. Pp. 147.)

SUMMER, H. L. and MERRITT, E. A. *Child labor legislation in the United States.* (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 1915. Pp. 1131.)

Laws of the several states arranged alphabetically; 54 parts in one volume.

TOURRET, J. *Le salaire minimum des ouvrières a domicile: loi du 10 juillet 1915.* (Paris: Sirey. 1916.)

Books and periodicals on accident and disease prevention in industry in the library of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 1916. Pp. 23.)

Sanitary standards for the felt hatting industry. (Trenton, N. J.: Dept. of Labor. 1915. Pp. 94.)

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

American Banking. H. PARKER WILLIS. (Chicago: LaSalle Extension University. 1916. Pp. xi, 361. \$2.00.)

The Federal Reserve. By H. PARKER WILLIS. (New York: Doubleday, Page, and Company. 1915. Pp. xii, 342. \$1.00.)

Although both of these volumes were written as parts of "libraries" primarily intended for readers outside of academic circles, they are well adapted to the needs of teachers, the former as a textbook in the principles of banking and the latter as material for supplementary reading. The author's wide experience in this field of finance, together with his intimate connection with the new system at its inauguration, enables him to write with unusual authority.

American Banking possesses to a small degree only the fault so common to works of this type, *viz.*, an utterly inadequate treatment of a large range of topics. A wise selection of subjects has been made and in most instances they have been given sufficiently adequate treatment for a clear understanding of the underlying principles. The book begins with two short chapters dealing respectively with the functions of a bank and the various